Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the Moon (Paris Observatory), instruments (Pulkowa and Georgetown), the Sun (Potsdam and Meudon), *Mars* (drawing by Professor HUSSEY at the Lick Observatory), and of the Algerian meteorite of 1893 (full size). The illustrations of the atlas are very satisfactory, and the descriptions of the text supplement them fully.

Since the foregoing was written, the first part of the Atlas has been received, and it confirms the favorable opinion expressed in what precedes. Many of the reproductions are made by the half-tone process. When these are compared with the original negatives, or with direct copies from the negatives, they naturally show less fineness and detail. Only a few observatories and astronomers can have access to such originals, however. The present work is intended to meet the wants of the hundreds of readers to whom such access must always be closed. Its chief value will be in this regard. Its very complete collection of plates relating to instruments will be important to all, professionals and amateurs alike. It is now, for the first time, possible for the general reader to possess a work which gives an adequate account of the present state of celestial photography. Through the kindness of Baron VON SCHWEIGER-LERCHENFELD, several illustrations from his text are reproduced in the present number of the *Publications*. It may not be out of place to say that the cost of the Atlas, plates, etc., has been some $20,000.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN.

May 10, 1897.

METEOR SEEN AT MT. HAMILTON (MAY 5, 1897).

On the evening of May 5, 1897, at 7h 30m P. S. T., Mr. NICHOLAS D. SOTO, an employé of the Lick Observatory, called my attention to a very bright meteor-trail, the remnants of an explosion, which Mr. SOTO observed at about 7h 26m. The general direction of the zigzag trail was nearly horizontal (the north end was perhaps 5′ higher than the west end), and about 1° long. It was seen by nearly all the astronomers of the Lick Observatory. I made two sets of altitude and azimuth determinations of the brightest portion (extreme west end of the trail) from a point near the northeast corner of the main residence building.

$$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text{Azimuth of extreme west end,} & \text{N. } 51^\circ\,42'\text{ W.}\\ \text{Altitude of extreme west end,} & \quad 3\ \ 30\end{array}\right\}\ 7^{h}\,39^{m}.$$

Another set of measures, made at $7^h\ 48^m$, gave the same co-ordinates. After $7^h\ 50^m$, the matter became too faint for further measures. The peculiarly vivid whiteness of the meteoric cloud was similar to that of the great meteor of July, 1894.

J. M. SCHAEBERLE.

Lick Observatory, May 6, 1897.

STABILITY OF THE GREAT EQUATORIAL, 1888–1897.

Observations for the position of the great telescope have been made by Messrs. SCHAEBERLE, KEELER, CAMPBELL, TUCKER, and COLTON, as below:—

1888, July 27, azimuth +36″; level 8″ too low,
1889, May 18, " .... ; " 36 "
Sept. 16, " +83 ; " 58 "
1890, Aug. 23, " (+54) ; " 114 "
Telescope adjusted.
1891, June 30, azimuth .... ; level 35″ too low.
Holding-down bolts tightened.
1892, Aug. 5, azimuth +51″; level 25″ too high,
1893, Sept. 23, " +48 ; " 57 too low,
1896, Dec. 5, " .... ; " 74 "
1897, Apr. 24, " +60 ; " .. "

E. S. H.

MEASURES OF *PROCYON*,* BY WILLIAM J. HUSSEY.

The following measures of SCHAEBERLE'S companion to *Procyon* have been made with the 36-inch telescope, using a power of 520 . . . :—

1897.072	$p = 319^\circ.23$	$s = 4''.58$
.203	320 .06	4 .77
.206	320 .01	4 .59
1897.16	319°.8	4″.65

REFLECTOR AND PORTRAIT LENS IN CELESTIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

Those who are interested in the technical points suggested by the above title cannot do better than to refer to a nearly exhaustive discussion of them by Professor MAX WOLF in *Nature* for

---

* From the *Astronomical Journal*, No. 403.